WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1888.

THE EMPEROR AT HOME

GREETED BY THOUSANDS OF LOYAL, PATRIOTIC GERMANS.

The Body of the Dead Kaiser Lying in State in the Great Cathedral-Provisions of the Last Will of the

BEALIN, Mar. 12 .- At 8:30 last evening thousands of persons stood in front of the eastle at Charlottenburg, which was illuminsted. There was also a large crowd outside the railway station, which was guarded by a detachment of the guards. The imperial train, on its arrival at Leipsic at 6:38, was met by Prince Bismarck, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Otho, the chief court chamberlain, all the ministers, Gon. Albedyll, and Gen. von Wilmouski, chiefa of the imperial, military, and civil cabinets, and Count Fulemberg, grand master of coremonies. The approaches to the stamous crowd. There was no official reception by the local authorities. Prince Bismarck entered the salicon to greet the emperor and empress. Emperor Frederick stepped coulcils. outchly toward the door and embraced Prince Bismarck. It was noticed that the Fince Bismarck. It was noticed that the empress by his side, during his conversation with the chancellor. The empress also greeted the chancellor most warmly. Herr von Puttkammer and the other ministers and Count Herbert Bismarck were then presented to the emperor, and paid their respects to him. Emperor Frederick now appeared at the window of his carriage and bowed to the assembled people.

respects to him. Emperor Frederick now appeared at the window of his carriage and bowed to the assembled people.

The remains of the late emperor have been transferred to the cathedral. The whole route along Unter den Linden was lined with silent crowds. The throng was so dense that the police and military, who bore torches, had difficulty in effecting a passage. The cathedral bells began to toll at midnight, when Emperor Frederick arrived to visit the remains. The funeral procession was headed by a squadron of cuirassiers. These were followed by a detachment of the foot guards and a numerous train of servants of the imperial household. Then came the coffin. It was covered with a black pall, and was borne by soldiers of the imperial body guard. The Crown Prince and the other princes followed on foot. The cortege closed with a detachment of cavalry. Upon the arrival of the procession at the cathedral the toiling of the bells ceased, and the crowd silently dispersed.

Prof. Hartmann, assisted by Drs. von Lauer, Leuthold, and Thiemann, conducted the post-mortem examination of the emperor's body. They found a calculus the size of a pigeon's egg, which must have caused intense pain. Drs. von Lauer and Leuthold cut the calculus and each took possession of one-half of it. The examination lasted an hour and a half. The doctors' report will be preserved in the state archives. The features of the dead monarch still retain the expression of genial kindliness which characterized them in life.

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ness which characterized them in life.

The late emperor's will has been opened. It directs that his body shall be interred dressed in field uniform, with a gray military cloak over the shoulders and a field cap on the head. Upon the body are to be placed the orders of the Black Eagle and from Cross, the cross of the Russian Order of St. George, the war medals of 1814, 1854, 1868, and 1870, and the Hohenzollern medal of 1849.

THE PUGILISTS IN LONDON.

They Are Out of the Meshes of French Courts-Both Men in Bad Shape, LONDON, Mar. 12 .- Sullivan and Mitchell. after a night in jail, are free from the grasp

of French justice. They were discharged yesterday morning, under 4,000 francs ball, took the noon train to Paris, and are now They presented a sorry spectacle yesterday morning, when they were brought up before the magistrate at Senlis to explain to outraged France how they had dare come and punch each other on her terri-tory. Sullivan's eyes were both swollen and discolored, his lips were cut and puffed

left ear was swollen and smeared with blood—the effect of a crash counter from Mitchell in the fifteen round. Mitchell had one good eye to look upon the magistrate with, but the other, his left,

Mitchell had one good eye to look upon the magistrate with, but the other, his left, was puffed out in a most extravagant way, and united many colors. His ears had come out of the battle safely, but the rest of his head was completely battered. His scalp came up in lumps all over, and his left temple/carried a lump right on the angle of the eye, literally bigger than a hen's egg, that was the result of a blow received from Sullivan's right in the four-teenth round, and which was so nearly a knock out that had the fight been Marquis of Queensbury rules, or had Sullivan is the next round pursued his usual rushing tactics, he must have won.

Both men's hands were knocked to pieces. Mitchell's right was fairly preserved, but his left was a complete wreck. All his left hand blows after the twenteth round were ineffectual, being delivered with the wide or heel band open. Both men were pitfully stiff, and, in fact, scarcely able to move. Mitchell was pulled over to one side like a man piralyzed, a condition due to internal injuries caused by blows which, according to the French doctors, had literally caused a caving-in of his back.

DEFYING MAYOR HEWITT.

Alderman Divver Wants the Irish

Flag to Fly from the City Hall. New York, Mar. 12 -Alderman Patrick Divver proposes on Tuesday to offer a resolution, asking the commissioner of public works to direct the janitor of the city hall to hoist the Irish flag, next Saturday, St. Patrick's day. He said that he was aware that thereby he would fly in the face of the mayor's declaration that only the national flag should fly from the city hall while he was bossing things in this city.

city. Mr. Divver said it was his intention to have it decided whether or not Mayor Hewitt had power to enforce his views, and also to determine how much sand there is in the board of aldermen.

BLAINE OR DEPEW.

State Chairman Cooper Says Either of

Them Could Carry New York. PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 12 -Senator Thos. Cooper, chairman of the Republican state committee, returned from a three weeks' trip to Florida yesterday afternoon During the few minutes he had at the station he said : "I am still for Blaine, and I tion he said: "I am still for Blaine, and I bowe will be nominated whether he wants it or not. If he is nominated he will undoubtedly accept. If Blaine insiets against the use of his name in the convention then I am for Chauncey M. Depew. Either one of them could carry New York, At the same time I think Blaine will be nominated."

to the Tradesman from points in Alabama state that Gov. E. Jackson, of Maryland, has purchased 120,000 acres of yellow pine lands in lower A atama and northern Florida. The Tradeston's reports show that nearly one-quarter of a million acres of timber lands have been bought in that region by capitalists from the northwest within the past few weeks.

the Haskell Printing Company was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The stock and machinery were valued at \$15,000. The build-ing, which was owned by Senator Ingalls, was camaged to the extent of \$4,000.

SENATOR FRYE'S SICKNESS Passes Away Almost as Quickly as It

Senator William P. Frye, it was said, while attending a committee meeting at the capitol yesterday was suddenly taken Ill and had to reffre to his rooms at the Hamilton House, corner Fourteenth and K streets northwest. A representative of the REPUBLICAN called at the latter place last

REPUBLICAN called at the latter place last evening to inquire into the senator's condition. He was usbered into the senator's private parlor, but instead of finding that gentleman seriously ill be found him bard at work endeavoring to get the best of his estimable lady in a game of cribbage. From the looks of the score the scribe came to the conclusion that the senator had his bands full to keep her from pegging out first.

In response to the reporter's inquiry the senator said that his illness had been greatly exaggerated; that his indisposition was simply a severe attack of vertigo caused by a disordered stomach, and that he had a similar attack on Sunday. "In fact," said he, "I have been remarkably free from sickness all my life, and this attack was assevere a one as I ever had." The scantor also expressed his appreciation of the Republican's interest in his welfare.

ANOTHER FIGHT COMING

Houses at 6 O'Clock.

Clerks' Assembly, No. 6451, K. of L., held large and enthusiastic meeting at Hilton Hall, corner of Seventh and D streets northwest, last evening. After transacting their regular routine business, the special business—that of adopting a revision of

their regular routine business, the special business—that of adopting a revision of their by-laws—was then taken up, and after some discussion the by-laws were adopted. The principal changes in the by-laws relate to fines and dues.

In conversation with a leading member of that assembly the following condition of affairs was found to exist. When the clerks two years ago demanded of their employers that the store closs at 6 o'clock each evening they had to accept as a compromise the bour of 7 o'clock. But a large number of the employers have failed to keep faith with the assembly. Many of them bring their goods in from in front of their stores and close the doors at that hour, but the clerks are obliged to remain until 7:30 or 8 o'clock to arrange the goods before they go. Other employes close their doors (but don't lock them) and turn out some of the lights, but the clerks are kept so that if stray customers come along and enter they can be waited upon. Still others make no attempt to comply with the closing movement and add insuit to fajury by procuring the 7 e'clock closing cards issued by the knights and display them conspleuously in their windows, hoping thus to attract custom from the friends of the clerks.

This state of affairs does not suit the clerks and they are secretly at work among the laboring classes preparing for another attempt to secure the closing of the stores at 6 o'clock. They are meeting with success from this class, but are unable to do anything with the bulk of the government clerks and employes. In response to an inquiry from the reporter as to when the proposed movement would be inaugurated, he was informed that it would perhaps be a year yet.

Sear yet. Besides this secret work that is going on Besides this secret work that is going on the clerks are hard at work in enlisting new members, and in this direction they are baving an unprecedented success. Many clerks who would not join them in their first movement for a reduction of their hours of labor are now coming forward, and it is claimed that in some of the stores that two years ago would not grant the request every clerk is now a member of the Clerks' Assembly, and only waiting for a chance to bring their emplyes to terms.

THE MINERS SURRENDER.

Off-The Miners in Want. HAZLETON, Mar. 12.—The long strike in the Lehigh coal region has ended in the unconditional surrender of the strikers. At a meeting of District Assembly 87 held here Saturday the strike was formally de-clared off by liugh McGarvey, master workman, and John J. Melghan, secretary

of the assembly. There was no other course left for the strikers to pursue. They were face to face with actual want. Their wives and chilwith actual want. Their wives and children were on the verge of starvation. Many of them had already given up the the battle, and large numbers have been returning to work individually during the past two weeks. The formal action now taken is significant only as placing the official scal upon a surrender which had already virtually been made.

After a desperate struggle of six months the men are compelled to return to work at

After a desperate atruggle of six months the men are compelled to return to work at the scale of wages which ruled before the strike, and they have not a single concession of any kind from the victorious operators to show for the privations endured during the ordeal. The want and suffering which have prevailed throughout the region have never been adequately described. The strikers stood together unitedly as long as possible, but human endurance had reached its limit. The condition of the Lehich strikers is now most dedurance had reached its limit. The condi-tion of the Lehigh strikers is now most de-plorable, and District Assembly S; is pre-paring to send out appeals for aid to meet their most pressing needs. The district assembly also becomes responsible for all debts incurred by the relief committees dur-ing the strike.

ing the strike.

Now that the coal companies have forced the labor organizations to capitulate, it is evidently the intention of the operators to keep their employes in complete subjection hereafter. It is said here that the coal tion hereafter. tion hereafter. It is said here that the coal companies of the region will now begin a relentiess war of extermination against labor organizations. All the men who took an active part in the recent strike are to be refused any kind of work in or about the mines, and every man, before being parmitted to return to work, is to be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to his employer and to sign an ironclad agreement by which, among other pledges, he binds himself never to unite with any labor organization whatever.

organization whatever.

It is expected that by the end of this week all the colleries in the region will be in active operation again, and business men and the community at large are highly elated at the prospect of a general resump

BIG REWARB FOR TASCOTT.

The Widow of Millionaire Snell Adds \$10,000 to the Amount Offered. CHICAGO, Mar. 12.-In lieu of the \$2,000 reward heretofore offered for the arrest and detention of William B. Tascott, the superintendent of police is authorized by

Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of the late

Amos J. Snell, to publish the following let-

To George W. Hubbard, Acting General Superintendent Police: Ten thousand dellars will be paid by Henrietta Snell, widow of the late amos J. Snell, for the arrest of and detention until identified by the authorities of the city of Chicago of one William if. Tascott, the suppresed murderer of her husband. The above reward will hold good for sixty days from date, Mar. 12, 1888.

MORMONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Polygamous Proselyters Threat-

ened With Lynch Law. Lynchburg, Va., Mar. 12 -- Mormon elders have been discovered working in the remote rural districts of Botetourt county. They have made many converts, among them a wealthy and intelligent farmer named Ferguson, and it is expected a large number will emigrate to Utah. Many threats have been made against the elders in the county, and they have been notified to leave or they will be dealt with by Judge Lynch.

Death of Secretary Endicott's Father. SALEM, MASS., Mar. 12.—William Putuam Endicott, father of Secretary of War Endicott, died to-day, aged 85 years.

CLEARING THE WRECK

AUSED BY THE DISASTROUS STORM OF LAST SUNDAY.

in the City-No Onilet East by Telegraph-Experiences on a Train Nineteen Hours Coming From Jersey City.

The signal office said yesterday that Sunday's storm was the result of the split-ting of a storm trough that on the day before extended south from Michigan. Sat-urday night it divided, forming two storm centers, one in Lake Eric and one in Geor-gia. The southern section climbed up the

coust, striking Washington on Sunday. The center got here about 3 o'clock that afternoon, when the rain changed to snow. The total rainfall amounted to one and bree-fourths inches. At 12 o'clock Sunday night the wind reached a velocity of twenty-six miles an hour, but by morning it subsided to about twenty miles. Off

night the wind reached a velocity of twenty-six miles an hour, but by morning it subsided to about twenty miles. Off Cepe Henry the wind blew Sunday at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. The signal map was destitute yesterday morning of the usual data it contains.

Manager Marcan, of the Western Union, said it was the worst storm ever known here and that his company was entirely cut off from the north and south. He sent a man out on the Baltimore and Ohio road to notice the condition of things between here and Baltimore, and no such state of affairs ever existed before.

Manager W. H. Allen, of the Postal and United Telegraph lines, said that his company was in a state of collapse.

President Bryan, of the telephone company, reported half his wires and several days to repair the damage.

The police and fire alarm telegraph service suffered terribly, but, by dint of hard work, several of the police stations were put in communication with police headquarters, it will be a couple of dava yet before the service is fully restored. The underground wires were found to be working all right. The police have reported to Major Moore the following casualties:

Southeast—Telegraph pole down corner of Eighth and I streets; telegraph wires down, South Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh; Eighth, from D to M; E, from Third to Fifth; Third, from East Capitol to A; First, between B and C; trees were blown down on Second, between Read S; G, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; Seventeenth, between H and R; I, between Second and Third; corner of First and C, and Second, between B and C; however I and K; trees were damaged on Eighth, between E and G; A, between Second and Third; corner of First and C, and Second, between B and C.

Northwest—Trees blown down on Eighth, between R and S; G, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; Seventeenth, between H and Pennsylvania avenue; electric lemps not lighted; front wall of nouse Si4 K blown down; trees blown down on south side of K, between Twelfth, head of First and C, Twelfth, between H and

seventeerth and P blown over; telegraph and telephone wires down throughout the precinct.

Georgetown—No trees or poles reported down, but a number of street lamps are reported broken, and about a score were reported so not lighted.

Southwest—Three tree down on G, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth; Thirteenth, between D and Maryland avenue; Twelfth, between B and C; lamp broken corner of Eighth and F, and a number not lighted.

Northeast—Reports are made of the nonlighting of the lamps, but the damaged trees are not reported.

All day yesterday workmen of the various telegraph companies could be seen all over the city trying to repair the damaged wires and setting up fallen poles.

The trains on the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio railroads were delayed by fallen poles across the tracks between here and Baltimore, and the first to open the road were some two hours behind time.

Many of the clerks living outside of the

Many of the clerks living outside of the city were unable to get to the trains on account of the storm, and those who did come into the city were delayed long after

come into the city were designed by Ninth street on the west and New York avenue on the south the damage was more than heavy. This section is more open than the remainder of the city, and the wind swept and counterswept over the streets and commons there, leaving its card in the shape of an uproted tree or an overthrown telegraph note on each square.

mons there, leaving its card in the shape of an uprooted tree or an overthrown telegraph pole or each square.

On New York avenue, from Second street east, the scene presented is a remarkable one, there being not a single pole standing, and the poles are profusely punctuated with trees and their torn-off limbs. It seems a miracle that no one was injured at this point, as it is all but impossible for swagon to make its way through the maze of wires, trees, poles, and branches, and the wind yesterday evening sent the fallen trees skurrying to and fro in its changeful moods. The wind seemed to have no fixity of direction, but impartially boxed the compass, seemingly with renewed fury and increasing force with e. ch change of position. As night fell so the mercury, and belated pedestrians did not linger on their homeward way. The drivers and conductors of the Ninth and Seventh street lines suffered terribly from the Intense cold, the wind invading the heaviest wraps to chill the very marrow bones of those luckless wights who were forced to brave the storm. One by one the benumbed men turned in their caus and thawed out their frozen limbs, thankful that the season is so far advanced, and lopeful that spring will swall herself of leap-year privileges and do the "lingering" act on the lap of hoavy old winter, instead of vice versa. Gradually the streets were described of all saved the well-muilled but still suffering police and those whom they are appointed to watch.

At the Baltimore and Potomae depot yesterday there was unusual interest felt in the delay of the New York express.

they are appointed to watch.

At the Baltimore and Potomac depot yesterday there was unusual interest felt in the delay of the New York express, which started from Jersey City at 9:30 o'clock Sunday night. The whereabouts of the train were unknown to the depot officials, who were continually being asked by persons concerning it. The railroad men were as curious about the matter as their questioners, and were equally in the dark, from the fact that the wires were down and the trains had to be run without the telegraph. A few minutes before 5 o'clock a slight commotion was heard on the depot platform, which was soon explained by persons shouting, "Here she comes." It was the long delayed train. The tops of the cars were caked with ice, and the sides were also leed over.

Mr. Young, of the Western Union, said last night that he had got wires to Chicago, Cincinnati, and to Atlanta and Richmond, but as yet had no communication with New York. He did not think that messages could be sent to New York for some time yet. Communication was opened with Baltimore, and dispatches were being sent to and received from there. It would be several days before the wires were in good working order.

By dint of hard effort Superintendent

Forking order.

By dint of hard effort Superintendent Miles succeeded yesterday in temporarily repairing the damaged five alarm wires, and by nightfall he had the wires in readi-

and by nightfall he had the wires in readiness for any alarm.

The signal office stated last night that they have received a few dispatches from the south and west which showed the weather in those sections to be clear and warm. The velocity of the wind at Norfolk yesterday was reported at fifty-five miles an hour. The maximum velocity of the wind here yesterday was thirty-six miles and the minimum was eighteen miles.

During the early part of the night the wind varied between 18 and 24 miles an hour. At 10 p. m. temperature was 18°,

with a possibility of its falling a few de-grees. No general predictions could be made on account of the lack of data.

ROUGH FOR PASSENGERS.

Experience of a Nineteen Hours' Trip

The passengers coming off the New York train had tired and weary looks, and seemed glad to reach their journey's end.
"We had a tough time of it," said a gentlemen from New York to a representative of the REPUBLICAN.

'Tell me about your delay!" was asked. "The storm was the cause. My, bow it blowed and snowed," said he in a meditarive way. "We hardly got out of Jersey City when there was a stop. No one, of course, thought anything of this at the time, but, as minute after minute rolled by and no appearance of a start teing made, everybody become inquisitive. The train hands were not to be seen, and finally some man came into my car and said that an accident hisd happened, tut what it was be could not tell. A trainman came into the car about this time. He was instantly surrounded, and, of course, was beld on to until he said that rothing was the matter, that the delay was due to a telegraph pole falling across the track. Another start was obtained but it was noticed that the train moved very slowly and again a stop was necessary and more time was spent to removing poles. From New York to Philadelphia, a distance of ninety miles, over 300 stops were made, and there was no limit to the time of the stoppage. It depended altogether on the nature of the obstruction and the time it took to remove it. The storm was terrific and the cold snow seemed to turn into ice as soon as it fell on the clothing of the trainmen. It was nearly a o'clock in the morning when Philadelphia was reached. But the worst of the journey had not been encountered. The train after leaving Philadelphia met again the yole obstructions or the wire. The train hands and passengers who ventured out for exercise were now ably sesisted by a large force of linemen, who had been sent out by the Western Union to find and mend the breaks. You talk about patience, well, you had to have it on that train between Philadelphia and Wilmington. The train obstinate poles and wilmington. The train the rengine would start ahead and strike an obstinate poles allow and knock it into splinters. As far as the passengers were concerned you can safely put it down that none of them were relations of Job. It took several hours to "it took several hours to "it took several hours to "it took as even the test of the time that th

place. I won't forget the ride in a long time."

The gentleman said that the storm must bave done terrific damage to the property of farmers. Fence were seen down, trees uprocted, and several small houses looked like the atorm had split them in two. At the small towns where stoppages happened to be made the persons living there, and who came to the train, spoke of jojures done to property. Many people said that the storm was the most severe ever known, and its violence was severely felt.

The trainmen also spoke of the difficulties they met with, and said that they had never experienced such weather before.

The trip of this train will be a theme for them to talk about for a long time to come.

THE FAIR OF THE POTOMACS. An Excellent Attendance Despite the

Severe Cold Weather. The first night of the last week of the fair of the Potomac Boat club, at the Rifles' armory, did not open as auspi-ciously as expected, owing to the gay time the wind was having on the outside, but those present enjoyed themselves in an excellent manner. Dancing began early, and the ladies at the booths and stands took ad-

the ladles at the booths and stands took advantage of the small attendance to leave their work and give their time to enjoyment, while the young men who go to the fair and pay the admission fee simply for the purpose of dancing found their investment well returned last night.

A number of new donations were received yesterday, but the one from Mertz, the failor, attracted the most attention. He has donated a \$15 pair of pantaloons (to be made to order) to be railed off at 25 cents a chance, and to the lady solicitor who disposes of the most chances he will give an elegant English walking jecket. A large number of chances were disposed of last night, Besides this Mr. J. Hadley Doyle has offered a handsome present to the party

number of chances were disposed of last night. Besides this Mr. J. Hadley Doyle has offered a handsome present to the party banding in the most original poem by Wednesday evening.

The attractions at the fair this week are numerous. On Wednesday night the diplomatic corps, army and navy, and President and Mrs. Cleveland are expected. Thursday night the G. A. R. with attend in a booy, headed by the "Old Guard" and a fite band. On Friday night the voting on the various articles will close. Many exciting contests are going on. The lasy's diamond ring has a number of strong candidates after it. and the managers expect to receive a handsome sum therefrom. The contest for the handsome boat is also very fierce, as a large number of popular candidates are in the race. The sale of tickets for the \$10,000 house still continues briskly, and, beginning with to-night, a special booth in beginning with to-night, a special booth in charge of a number of handsome young ladies will be established fortheir sale.

the Medical Department Commence

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of the medical department of the Univerity of Georgetown took place at Albaugh's at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The stage was beautifully decorated with a profusion of plants and floral designs and the auditorium was literally packed with the

friends of the graduates.

After the last seductive strains of the After the last seductive strates of the "Imperial Waltz," rendered by Bernaya's orchestra, had died away, the Rev. J. A. Doonan, S. J., president of the university, formally presented the diplomas to the following graduates: Alfred Aplin, England; S. S. Ashmore-Noskes, England; James H. M. Barber, Maryland; Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Pennsylvania; W. H. Coffros, Michigan; Gomer Davies, England; W. G. Fowler, District of Columbia; Edward R. Mausell, England; Jonn D. O'Doherty, Massachusetts; Hugh M. Smith, District of Columbia; Frederick Sohon, District of Columbia; S. C. Wilson, Maryland.

The orchestra played a "gavotte," and then Hugh M. Smith, M. D., the valedictorism of the class, read a masterly, though at times humorous, parting address, appropriately closing with the sentence "May we be genuinely glad to hear of the successes which may attend the lators of our classmates of old; may we so live and act as to bring no represent upon the university which sends us forth, or upon the profession to which we become allied by this dav's finishing touch."

Prof. C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, M. D., addressed the graduates, giving much good advice to follow in performing the reapona-

dressed the graduates, giving much good advice to follow in performing the responsible duty before them all. The prizes, many of them very valuable, were distributed by Prof. J. T. Johnson. An Editor's House Burned.

BALEIGH, N. C., Mar. 12 -The residence

J. C. Logan Harris, editor of the signal, in the

suburbs of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

JAMES TAYLOR JONES.

Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The great parties are laying plans for the struggle that will determine which of them will administer the government for the four years beginning next March. A great dear



conventions of the coming summer. time rolls on the reality of preparation for the presidential contest becomes strikingly

time rolls on the reality of preparation for the presidential contest becomes striklogly apparent. For example, the Democrats have made James Taylor Jones, of Alabams, chairman of their congressional campatiga committee, and that gentleman has appointed an executive committee of ten members.

Mr. Jones, a reflection of whose energetic and capable countenance adorns this column, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1833, but, as he was only 2 years old when taken to Alabama to live, he may be regarded as almost an Alabamian from the beginning, He was 20 years of age when he was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. In 1855 he received the degree of Li. B. from the University of Virgiola, in the law school of which he had been a student. The next year he was admitted to the bar. His professional duties were interrupted for the period of four years by the war, in which Mr. Jones served first as a private and afterwards as an officer in the confederate army. In 1865 he was sent as a delegate to the Alabams state constitutional convention. He was a wate senator in 1873 and 1873, Representative Jones was a member of the forty-sifth Congress without opposition. Mr. Jones ref¹/₂ and Demopolis, and represents the first district of his state.

OUT OF MATRIMONY.

OUT OF MATRIMONY.

Divorced in the Shortest Time on

Record. Married and divorced in thirty-three days is the shortest time on record in the Dis-trict, and perhaps in the country. Chicago

is the shortest time on record in the District, and perhaps in the country. Chicago has long held the palm for the number of divorce granted, but it doubtless cannot show a similar case as this one, and one where the decree was more justly given. This result was strived at when Justice James yeaterday delivered the opinion of the court in seneral term dissolving the bonds of matrimony between James H. Catons and Anna M. Caton. The opinion was lengthy one, covering a number of important points, and cites several cases. The msin one seems to have been the incapacity of defendant at the time of entering into the marriage contract.

Justice James also said the court was satisfied that the complainant was in no wey chargeable with the patercity of the child. Without deciding whether the condition of affairs constitured fraud, the judge referred to the objects of marriage, and said that any woman incapable of beering a child at the time of her marriage to her husband was incapacitated from cheiring the marriage relation. The busband was therefore entitled to a divorce nuless it could be shown that he was cognizant of this state of affairs at the time of the marriage.

The facts in this peculiar case seem to be as follows: James H. Caton, a young man aged about 22 years and living in Georgetown, had been pasing his attentions to Miss Anna M. Newton, a young lady of about the same age, living on First eitest cuthwest. His courtship prospered, and an early marriage was looked forward to by him. But, taking advantage of his trusting nature and the distance that lay between their homes, the fair Anna accented the attentions of a man named Bohrer, and in a short time she reslized that she had level Bohrer not wisely but too well. And he, becoming cognizant of her condition, left her and the city. In the meantime the Georgetown young man continued his regular visits and knew nothing of Annie's other entarglement. Early in February she commenced urging John to marry her, and to further her argument called his attention. regular visits and knew nothing of Annie's other entarglement. Early in February she commenced urging John to mary her, and to further her argument called his attention to the fact that Lent was near at hand and if they did not marry at once they could not until after Lent, as her religion opposed marriage during that season. He consented, and on Feb. S they took the train to Rockville and were married there, inturing to the home of the groom's parries the same evening.

returning to the home of the groom's parents the same evening.

The bride was cordially welcomed by his family and all seemed serene. But two d ys after the ceremony the bride was taken seriously ill and shortly thereafter the groom was informed that his wife had just presented him with a fine made child. He indignantly repudiated it as his and at once left the bouse. On the 11th Mr. F. W. Jones began proceedings for a divorce for the husband. The child was seat to St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and when the wife had recovered she was sent to her mother. Realizing the trouble she had caused her husband she wrote him a letter in which she confessed the whole story of her shame. The case was taken before Jastice Cox. sitting in equity. Owing to the peculiar condition of affairs Justice Cox decided not to give his decision and certified the case to the court in general term with the result as be court in general term with the result as

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS. Items of Interest Gathered for the "Republican's" Readers.

To add to the coupon confusion, the following letter has been received here from Mr. Wm. Royal, of Richmond, the counsel for the British bondholders :

for the British bondholders:

My advice to every one is to stand firm on his tender. Mr. Cooper is in London arranging to have bonds sent here with coupons attached, and he writes me that arrangements are progressing satisfactorily. I have not the slightest doubt that his guaranty contract will be lived up to to the very letter. Mr. S. F. Beach and myself will be at the next term of the circuit court of Alexandria and defend the cases there.

Judge N. B. Meade still being in bad health there was no term of the corporation calth there was no term of the corporation ourt yesterday, but Judge Clarke, of Winhester, has been telegraphed for and will be here to-day and will hold court.

be here to-day and will hold court.

It is learned that all parties who tendered coupons and have paid their taxes in money since notice of suit has been served on them will, notwithstanding, be muleted for the cost, as it is held that since suit has been entered they are liable for the cost, whether their indebtsduess be liquidated afterward or not.

Owing to the recent savers storm this

graphic communication.

The train from the south, which arrived in this city Sunday night at 10:40, came into the Alexandria and Fredericksburg depot with all the windows broken out of

SUPPORTING BENEDICT.

THE FOREMAN OF PRINTING TESTIFIES

flut Does Not Damage the Late Publie Printer, Who He Acknowledged Made the Greatest Improvements in the Bistory of the Office.

The investigation into the administration

of the government printing office was con-tinued yesterday afternoon by the House

committee charged with that duty. The members present were Chatrman Richardson and Mesers, Gibson and Gallinger, Capt. Henry T. Brian, foreman of printing, was sworn, and his examination was opened by Chairman Richardson. He said that the present plan of printing the reserve was preferable to that practiced under previous administrations; it would be impossible to keep abreast of current work if the old system was in vogue. He thought the Congressional Record had been issued with-out delay this session. The proof room was as well organized as ever before, and suited him better than in the past. The press room was turning out more work to-day than under past administrations, and day than under past administrations, and its product had fewer errors. The stand and of press work is just as high as it was, and the amount of paper wasted was less than half the amount previous to flenedict's coming in. The type and machinery purchased by Benedict was of good quality, and the office was benefited by a discount. He had seen no discount on type bills until within the past year, but, under Mr. Rounds, there had always been discounts on all material purchased from Hoe & Co. Capt. Bilan said he bad suggested to Benendict the re-crection of the old "Bullock" press, and it was now in good condition, doing good work. It did better work than the new press which took its place for a time. The witness read a letter which he had received from Mr. Rounds, in which he said that with the addition of the new ballock press (then received) the press room would be good condition. Witness explained that it was customary for Mr. Rounds to write him letters instead of conversing with him. He (Brian) went on to say that the Congressional Record was mailed in a more economical manner than herefore, while the messenger system of the office was almost perfection, and much more orderly than under any other administration.

He said in a "see-me-support-Benedict" manner that George Fordham was reponsible for binding the monographs of the geological survey with a discussion on the rules of the House, and then he upset the force of his testimony by adding that he saw nothing wrong about it: it was a regular thing and it prevented the throwing away of the discussion. The discussion was preserved because it was in the same volume with a valuable scientific work. He did not think, taking the work generally, that there had been as many errors as under previous administrations. Speaking of orivate work the witness said that Mr. Benedict was every emphalate "when he came in" in ordering that no private work should be done, but he did not express any opinion as to whether Benedict was as emphalic on that point at the present time its product had fewer errors. The standard of press work is just as high as it was,

there was more work done by 2,000 em-ployes now than by 2,400 under Mr. Rounds; this was, perhaps, due to the fact that there were more producers in the office

that there were more producers in the office now.

The great ink question was referred to, and the witness said that he had complained to Mr. Rounds of the quality of the ink purchased by him (Mr. Rounds) at 40 cents per pound. Mr. Rounds, however, thought he knew more about ink than witness, and insisted that it was good, because he had used the same braid at the same price in his own printing office. The forems of the press room also said the ink was good. He (Mr. Brisn) did not think that same ink could be bought for less than Mr. Rounds had paid for it.

Mr. Gibson's attitude now seemed to indicate that he had discovered another

dicate that he had discovered another mare's nest, and with poorly-concealed excitement he asked Capt. Brian what private printing office was owned by Mr. Rounds. The captain smilingly replied that there was a leger d to the effect that prior to his becoming public printer Mr. Rounds had operated an office of his own. This statement, like almost everything else said, was news to Mr. Gibson, and he accepted the revelation as unconcernedly as possible. He was undoubtedly chagrined because he had not uncarthed some villainous plot by which Mr. Rounds had been engaged in running the government printing office and a little office of his swn at the same time.

Mr. Gallinger was then informed that he might proceed with the cross-examination, and in his opening remarks said that he government printing office than did Mr. Bereddet. dicate that he had discovered another

government printing office than did Mr. Benedict, Mr. Gibson came promptly to the rescue of his "dear friend from Ellenville" with of his "dear friend from Ellenville" with an objection to such a remark.

Mr. Gallinger seemed to be perfectly willing to allow Mr. Gibson to show the committee and mankind generally the practical superiority of Benedict, and after giving him an opportunity and receiving no response he said that if the remark was objected to he would withdraw it.

To this Mr. Gibson objected most strenuously and insisted that the stenographer should make a note of what had been said.

Mr. Gallinger: "If that is to be the rule some of your silly talk should also go in." [Laughter]

Mr. Gallinger also called Mr. Gibson's attention to the fact that at the opening

attention to the fact that at the opening ing should go in the record but questions

ing should go in the record but questions and answers.

Chairman Richardson said that Capt. Brian was undoubtedly a well-informed man, and the captain remarked in an undortone that they would make him blush yet if they were not more careful in their remarks about him. Careful observers failed, however, to detect any symptoms of a rush of blood to the captain's heat.

In response to Mr. Gallinger's questions the witness said that he entered the government printing office as a compositor on

ment printing office as a compositor of Sept. 13, 1867, when the late John D. De frees was public printer. He was made foreman by Public Printer Clapp, but never had any political influence. He was re-moved from his position in 1877 by Mr. Demoved from his position in 1877 by Mr. Defrees, and was reappointed by Mr. Rounds. There was no political influence used in securing his appointment; as he understood it, it was simply a recognition of merit. He was foreman of printing when Benedict was appointed, and still retains that position. When he (Brian) came in first the building was less than half its present size. The presses in the office in 1867, mostly old Adams presses, were very slow and unsattafactory. The Bullock press that Mr. Hounds condemned was in the office at that time. It was the second Bullock press lime. It was the second Bullock pressever built, and was the first web book press. Mr. Benedict was undoubtedly mispress. Mr. Benedict was undoubtedly mistaken when he said that the press was only ten years old. Mr. Clapp improved the press room by putting in a number of new presses. The Congressional Record was then folded by hand, but it was always delivered promptly. Mr. Clapp established the stereotype room. The electric light was put in by Mr. Defrees and added to by Mr. Rounds. When Mr. Rounds came in the Record was worked sixteen pages at a time and folded by hand. Often there were from six to ten presses engaged in printing In this city Sunday night at 10-40, came into the Alexandria and Fredericksburg depot with all the windows broken out of the passengers care, the head light of the engine completely demolished, and the passengers in a wild state of confusion, the whole being the result of the storm. Many of the passengers refused to risk it any further, and stopped off bree. Some are here yet waiting for better weather. rom six to ten presses engaged in printing

pleted the electric light system and made much needed changes in the sanitary arrangements of the office. The printing was always done promptly under bin. The new Record press was a great siride toward progress: he (Brian could not think of any improvement in the office that showed a greater advance. Under Mr. Rounds Mr. Lincoln was chief engineer and also had charge of the building in addition to the present superintendent of the building (a new office) there is another man, an engineer, deing the same work in the machine shop that Mr. Lincoln did. The superintendent of the building refleved him (Brian) of many duties that had been his.

The wirecess and be knew Mr. Alex ander Elliott; he had been superintendent of the stereotype foundry from 18% to about (ighten mouths sgo. Mr. Elliott invented the clay process of storeotyping, an invention of much value to the government. He (Brian) always regarded Mr. Elliott as competent; the work was done well and expeditionally. Mr. Elliott introduced the cutting of labor-saving rule in the office, and a great saving resulted therefrom. The foundry under him never failed to meet the requirements of the office, and he Brian) had so told Renedict. He knew Mr. Geo. Fordbam. Fordbam was in the office when he (Brian) went there. He was assistant fereman of the folding room for probably sight or ten years. The work in that department was in good cordition under him. He (Brian) had remarked that Fordham always got ble work out correctly and in good time; his books were always correct. Fordham was a competent employe, who held a responsible position. Mr. Oberholtz has the place now, and he was equally competent.

He (Brian) knew Mr. T. B. Penleks. Mr. Penleks was stireting and the folding.

retent. He (Brian) knew Mr. T. B. Penicks, Mr. Penicks was superintendent of the folding form when he (Brian) went into the office. To the best of his knowledge there never was any complaint by any public printer against Mr. Penicks. He did not know whether Mr. Penicks resigned or was dis-

charged. Mr. Gallinger: "It's the same thing in

Mr. Gallinger: "It's the same thing in these days."
Capt. Brain said that the present superintendent, one Ruttenber, was as competent as Mr. Penicks.
The printing of double forms was done under Mr. Rounds whenever it was possible. Mr. Benedict was certainly mistaken when he said that there were no double forms printed before he came into the office. Mr. Rounds appointed a great many Democrats to positions in the office. If all those who said now that they were Democrats were really so, then there were more Democrats than Republicans under Mr. Rounds.

Mr. Gallinger: "What do you mean by that remark? Do you insinuate that there are trein employed in the office who would excilie principle for the sake of retaining their positions?"

"Oh, no; certainly not," and then the

are then employed in the office who would sentifice principle for the sake of retaining their positions?"

"On, not certainly not," and then the witness added, "I want to say right here that polities have never had half as much to do with the government printing office as has generally been supposed."

Capt. Brian said to the best of his belief he did not recommend the discharge of either Mr. Burringer, Henry W. Gray, C. M. Myers, F. B. Stitt, or J. C. Wright. He might possibly have recommended the discharge of of J. L. Kennedy, and perhaps did give Benedict the names of R. W. Kerr, jr., P. C. Oberly, and W. B. Thorpe. He did recommend the discharge of D. W. Hinman, because he was holding a supernumerary position, but he did not recommend the removal of either George H. Harries, C. W. Otis, or T. M. Sullivan. He Brian) was consulted by Benedict on the question of discharges and he had sent him the lames of those who could be best spared. All the soldiers, soldiers' widows and orphars that were discharged by Benedict had not been reinstated.

The wilness said he thought Mr. Rounds had been imposed upon by his ink manufacturer. Mr. Rounds was made an unwilling victim in the ink and roller composition transactions. The branch offices were not more efficient now than they were before. Mr. Rounds undoubtedly thought he was getting a better press when he displexed the old "Bullock" with a new one. He (Brian) would not say that the purchase was anything but an error of judgment.

chare was anything but an error of judg-Mr. Gallinger asked the witness if he remembered the Senate document which the Secretary of War had returned, accompa-nied by a statement that its errors made it valueless, and the witness responded affirm-

valueless, and the witness responses atively.

Mr. Gallinger, "Has it been reprinted?"

Witness, "It has"

Mr. Gallinger, "Then, if your proof room is in such a state of perfection as you say it is, is such an error as that on page? of the reprinted copy excussable?"

Witness (after a careful examination of Witness (after a careful examination of a plainly indicated error). "It is inexcusa-

Mr. Gallinger worked at considerable disadvantage vesterday in the cross exami-bation, as he had no time to prepare him-self. He still labors without assistance in self. He still labors without assistance in the case, and the committee is just com-mencing on the testimony where he will teed help, for it must be manifest to all that it will be difficult to get at the real condition of sillairs at the office when the

that it will be difficult to get at the real condition of sifairs at the office when the witnesses are employed there. Mr. Gallinger has to formulate his own questions, while the majority of the committee are kept well supplied with interrogatories by the defendant.

A large number of ex-employes were present yesterday, and from the opinions expressed by many it was evident that they hoped to hear Capt. Brian come out strongly in defense of the man who had reinstated him in office, even if he resigned immediately after giving his testimony, but they were disappointed, for the witness, on cross-examination, did little more than barely reply to the questions, and when anything was added it generally had a bias in it favorable to the present alleged administration. When he compared Ruttenber with Mr. Penicks, and Oberholtz with Mr. Fordham a look of disguate spread over the faces of many of the listeners, and their remarks when the testimony was closed were by no means complimentary to the author of such odious or mparisons.

The committee will to-day hear what Mr. J. W. White, foreman of the bindery, has to say for the defendant in the case. Proceedings commence at 2 p. m.

A HILARIOUS DRUNKEN SAILOR Towed Into the Station House to Sober

Tasker Harris is a "seafaring man from Valiginny, sah, who knows pote from star-bode, sah." Yesterday afternoon he coninded that the prevailing color of white was altogether too monotonous, and he undertook to tint with reseate hue Northeast Washington. Taking on a full cargo of that delectable fluid labeled whisky and reddled in that section of the city mentioned at 5 cents a tincupfull, he proceeded to apply the necessary red paint with lavish band. With many a "Blast my tarry toplights" and kindred oaths of the mariner with a shore leave and a pocket full of cash he tacked from curb to house front and back again in a most hitarious fashion. Fortunately for him, in view of the quality of the liquor he was imbibing, a land luber in the person of Officer Shehan hove down upon him and took him in tow. The old salt was obstitute however, and did not like to so radically change his course, and it was necessary for the officer to engage the services of a passing wagon to hand his captive to the dry dock. Tasker was horne to the account precinct station yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. He sought to argue the merits of his case with Lieut Greer while undergoing the usual preliminary examination, but without avail, and he was sent below to dischree his too abundant stock of liquid freight, being released after getting sober. for ed at 5 cents a tincupfull, he proceeded

True \$10,000 houre-Potomac Fair.

The Weather. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, hiaryland, and Virginia-Fresh to brisk west-

relative humidity, 63.90; total scoolpitation,

CANNOT BE ENFORCED HERE.

THE EDMINDS ACT NOT APPLICABLE

The Statute Created for Utah and Polygamous Mormons-It Applies Nowhere Else-All the Prosecutions in the Police Court Discontinued.

The court in general term vesterday

ithout much apparent effort settled any further attempts to enforce upon the Dis-trict what is known as the Edmunds law, passed by Congress and intended to apply to the Mormons of the territory of Utah. Last summer Dr. Millard H. Crawford, a passed assistant aurgeon of the United States navy, was brought into the police court on the charge of fornication with a ziri named Fra White, the information being filed by District Attorney Worthington under the Edmunds act, said to be applicable in the territories, and the District of Columbia was regarded as a territory within the meaning of the law. Dr. Crawford, in the outset and most positively, declared his innocence of the charge made against him, and denied that proof could be produced to sustain it. His attorneys, Mr. C. Maurice Smith and the late Charles S. Moore, did not care to spend days in the trial of a case which they believed had no foundation in law, and sought what they supposed was a short road out of it. If there was no law to violate, then no crime had been committed, even supposing Dr. Crawford guilty of the charge preferred, and acting upon this assumption the attorneys raised the point that the Edmunds law was not in force in the District of Columbis, and was not created by Congress with any intent to passed by Congress and intended to apply the District of Columbis, and was not resided by Congress with any intent to apply to this District. The government accepted the issue, argument ensued, and acting Judge Harper held that the law was operative here and the trial proceeded. The hearing lasted several days, a number of witnesses were examined, and, while there was no direct testimony sgainst the accused, the judge thought the circumstantial evidence sufficiently strong and found him guilty. Subsequently a fine, or imprisonment in default of payment, was imposed, and from this judgment an anneal was taken to the criminal court. While awaiting a hearing before that tribunal the question of the application of the law in this District was further discussed among the attorneys, and the general opinion was against the rolling in the police court. As other cases under this statute were soon to follow, and have since, it was determined to secure a decision upon the point involved from the supreme court of this District, and the case of Dr. Crawford was taken up on certiforari. decision upon the point involved from the supreme court of this District, and the case of Dr. Crawford was taken up on certiforari. Before the court in general term a week age the law points involved were arguably District Attorney Hoge, who also claimed the validity of the act in the District of Columbia, and by Hon. Jet Chandler and C. Maurice Smith, who opposed this position and contended that in its origin and passage by Congress no other spot was contemplated or intended to be affected by it than the territory of Urah and the Mormons living there in poligamy. Mr. Chandler, in presenting his argument to the court, took occasion to review many of the circumstances connected with the consideration of the bill in the Senate and House for the purpose of showing that the legislation was lotended to be contined exclusively to Utah, and that this District was not thought of in connection with the act. All doubts in regard to the matter were set at rost yesterday by the opinion of the court in general term, delivered by Chief Justice Bingham. The opinion was veibal, but his honor stated that he would write it out hereafter in order it might be had for future reference. The court holds that the statute was hot, and that in the statute was the terminated for the terminated of the enforced or appure, District. When such a course as the as contemplated by Congress it was usually so stated in passing the law. Other grounds were also given why the law did not apply here.

were also given why the law did not apply here.

This decision upsets all prosecutions which have taken place under the act in the police court, and later in the day one still pending there, that of Michael Lobenthal, was dismissed and thus ended the prosecu-tions under the Edmunds law in the Dis-trict.

Potomac Fam -- Admission, 10 cents

Dr. Moffatt's Expensive Visit Samuel W. Moffatt, a physician tied his horse to a tree on Eighth street northwest yes-terday afternoon, seemingly oblivious of the feed that the tree is a a very unstable fastenng in these bijzard-stricken times. However, the tree thus utilized as a hitching post
was in its accustomed place when the doctor
emerged from his batient's house; the buggy
was set there, the thoughtful horse keeping it
empany in a brown study, evidently musing
as to "when this weather will left up," and keeping viril over larse, buggy, tree, and house,
was office J. J. Smith, who invited the careless doctor to accompany him to the
clath precinct station, where he was required
to does! \$5 collateral to appear to answer a
charse of violating a city ordinance. Dr.
Modat has concinded that is cheaper to hire
a boy to look after his animal in the fittere. set that the tree is a a very unstable fasten-

POTOMAC FAIR-Admission, 10 cents. Washington Alumni Association. A meeting of the resident members of the Ch.-l'si Fraternity, whose chapters are in-cated in many of the prominent colleges of caucd in many of the prominent colleges of the country, was held at Williard's Hotel par-lors last evening, and organized a Washington Alumin Association, electing Senator Falcier, of Michigan, as president; tien E. D. Sewall, vice president; L. W. Naylor, secretary, L. N. Bulord, treasuror, and the following executive committee, W. E. Earle, chairman; Charles F. Lewis, and Goorge Doolittle. Hon, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General, a member of the Cal-Fal Chapter at the 1° al-versity of Michigan, was present at the meet-ling.

The annual convention of the fraternity is to be held in this city Apr. 4, 5, and 6. Northern Liberty Market Directors. Northern Liberty Market Directors,
The annual election of directors of the
Northern Liberty Market Company was hold
yesterday at the office of the secretary and re
sulted in the re-election of the pre-sent members, as tollows: Thos. E. Holmes, F. E. Dana,
George Wilcox, Markin F. Morris, George E.
Hambleton, J. Maury Dove, Theodors Barnes,
Wm, Miller, and E. G. Gummel. The board
will organize on Friday next and elect a president and secretary.

The Memory Lectures. Prof. Loisetto will give the first fecture of the course of instruction in his System of Mem-cry at Masonic Temple, on Friday afternoon at 1,30, and in the evening at 8. Prospectuses, full information, and tickets of admission to the course can be obtained from R. F. Foster at Masonic Temple, daily from 9 a. m. 19 9

Tur. \$10,000 house-Potomac Fair.

PERSONALITIES.

VERONA JAHREAU Is at Willard's. N. Schloss, of Lynchburg, Va., is at Welck-Hose, Geo. Grav. of Delaware, is at the

Metropolitan. Ex Gov. A. G. Cuatin, of Pennsylvania, is at Chamberlin's. PROF. A. LOISETTE, of New York, is quartered

at the Riggs House. EXCENERS HOUSE.

EXCENERS AS J. H. MUNCHY, of lows, has been visiting the city.

CAPT, Current has left the city for a few days, estensibly on private business.

WM. L. BROWN, of New York, was yesterday admitted to practice before the bar of the Dis SENATUR REPORKBERGER WIll speak at the

coming celebration of the St. Patrick's Club in New York. MR. AND MRS. TUCKER have returned from Chicago, where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Tucker's mother.

HOBACE B. PATTEN, son of President Patten. f Howard University, has been chosen assisant professor of mineralogy in the University of